

Accelerating MCAE with GPUs

Information Sciences Institute



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MCAE Sparse Solver Bottleneck

Review of Multifrontal Method

Adding a GPU

Performance Results

Future Directions



Mechanical Computer Aided Engineering

ISVs ABAQUS, ANSYS, LS-DYNA, & NASTRAN

GOTS Alegra, ALE3D, CTH, & ParaDYN

Broad range of capabilities

Static analysis

Vibration analysis

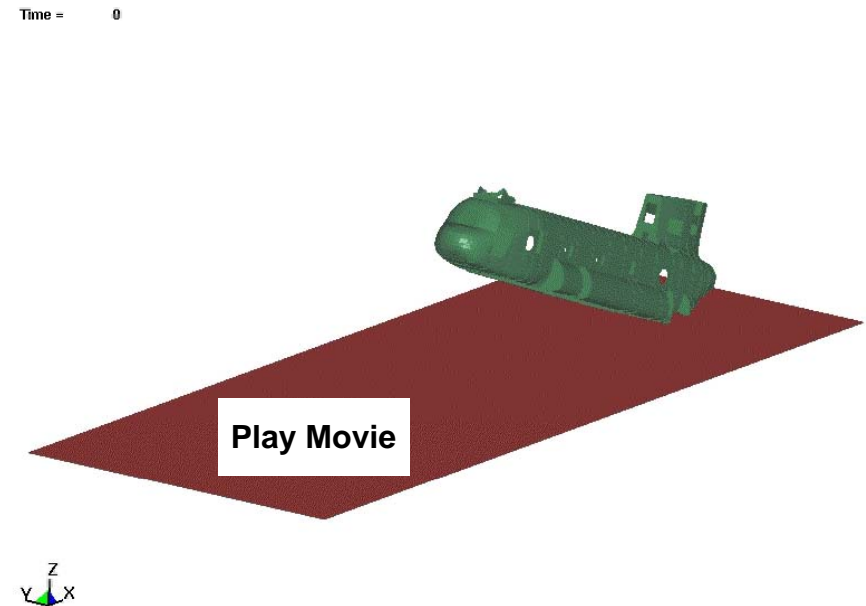
Crash analysis



Defense Examples



Shaped charge
Courtesy FEA Info & LSTC

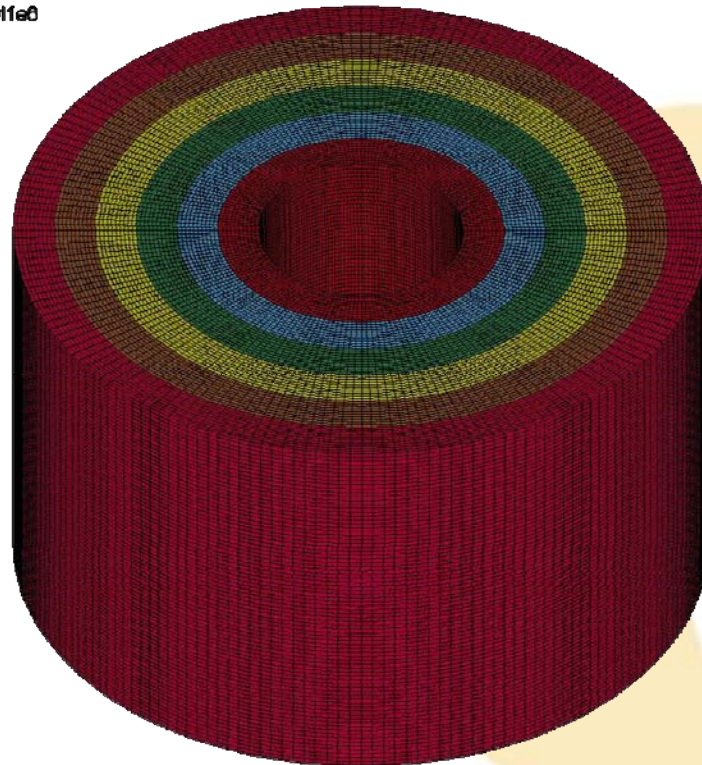


CH47 Landing
Courtesy FEA Info & Boeing

Total time	2057 sec.	
Linear solver	1995 sec.	97%
Factorization	1981 sec.	96%

Test Problem: cylinders cyl1e8

AWE benchmark
230K 3D Finite Elements
Courtesy LSTC



Toy Sparse Matrix

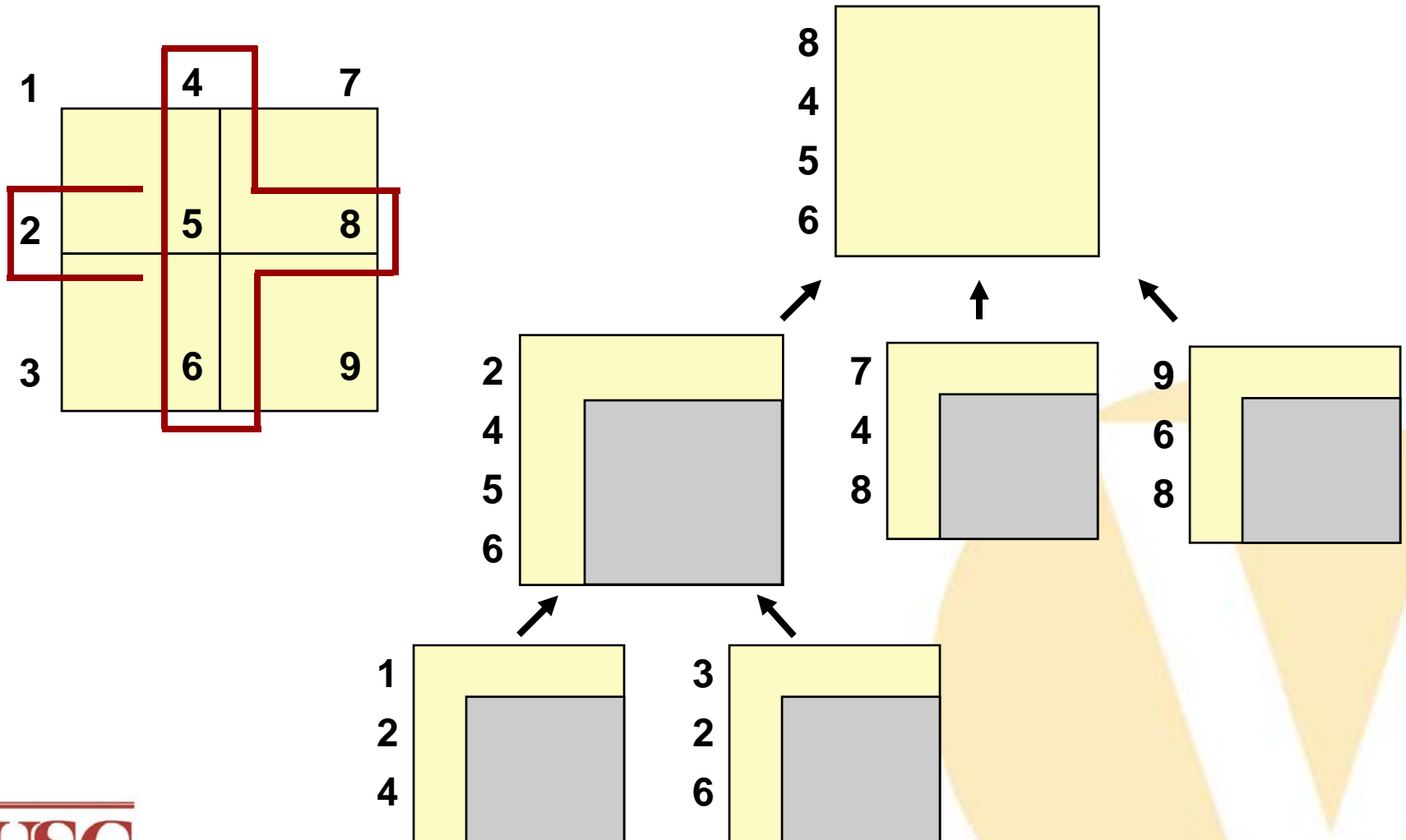
```

do 4 k = 1, 9
  do 1 i = k + 1, 9
    a(i, k) = a(i,k) / a(k,k)
1  continue
  do 3 j = k + 1, 9
    do 2 i = k + 1, 9
      a(i,j) = a(i,j) -
2      a(i,k) *
3      a(k,j)
4  continue
  continue
continue

```

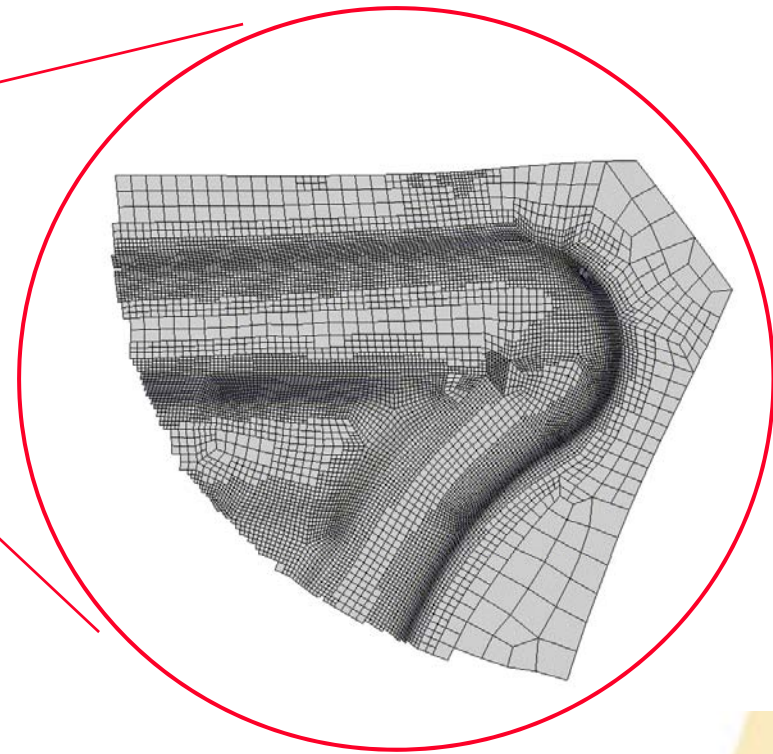
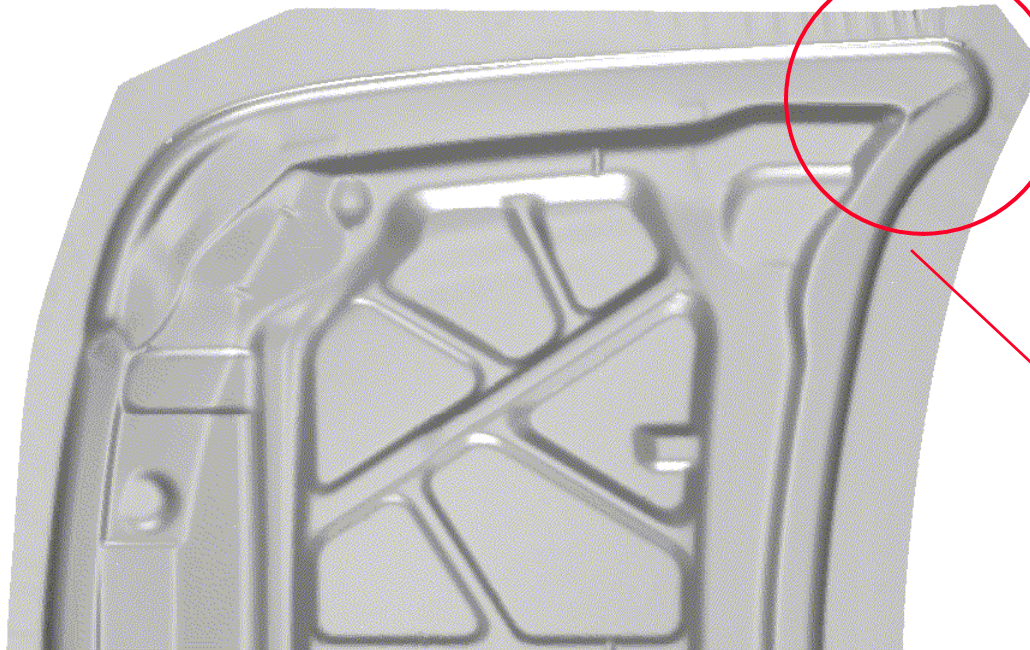
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

1	X	X			X	
3		XX				X
2	XXX				*X*	
7			X	XX		
9				XX		X
8			XXX	*X*		
4	X	*X		*XX*		
5		X		XXXX		
6		X*	X*	*XX		

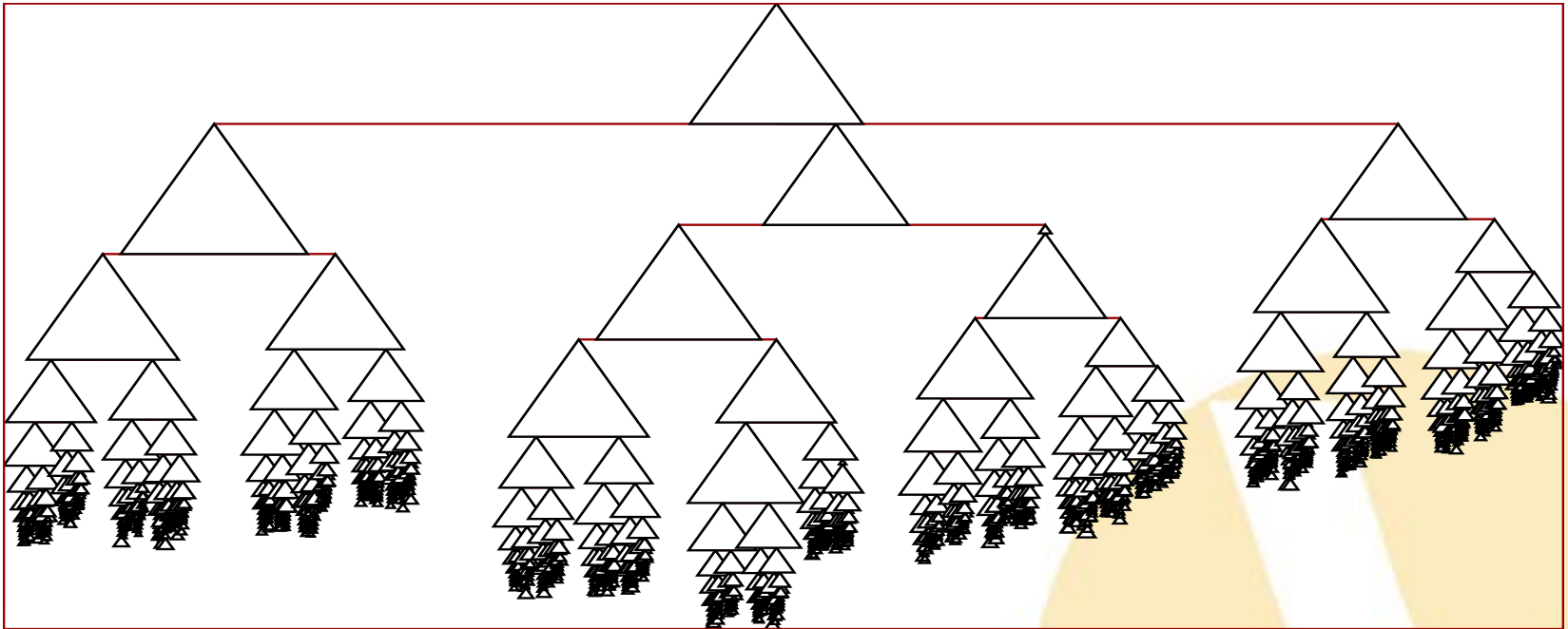


Duff and Reid, ACM TOMS 1983

Automotive Hood Inner Panel Springback using LS-DYNA



“Hood” Elimination Tree



**Each frontal matrix's triangle scaled
by operations required to factor it.**

Concurrency within frontal matrices

Small $P \Rightarrow$ column wrap

Large $P \Rightarrow$ 2D (ala LINPACK benchmark)

Concurrency across elimination tree

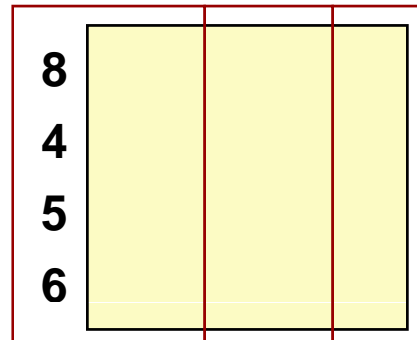
Frontal matrices only dependent on children

“Subtree – subcube” typically used

Limits communication

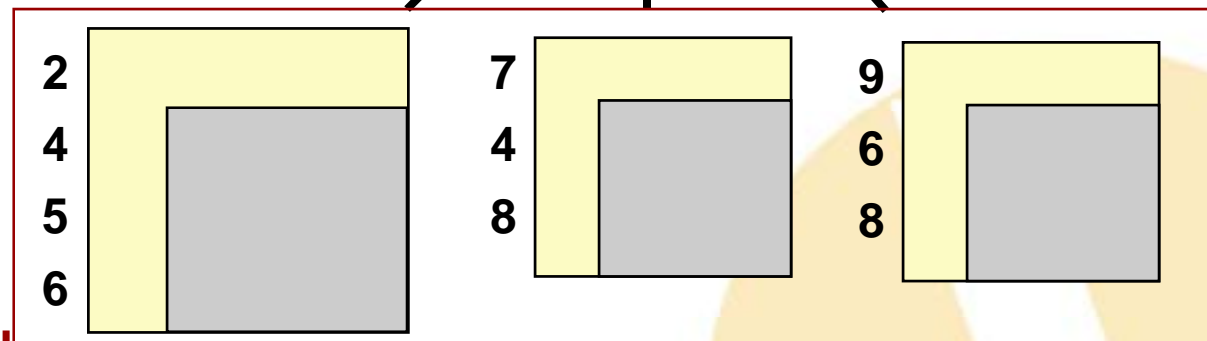
Level 1

DOALL



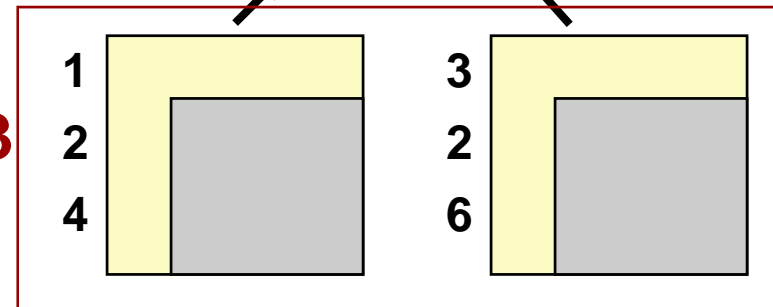
Level 2

DOALL



Level 3

DOALL



Why Explore GPUs?

Ubiquitous, cheap, high performance!

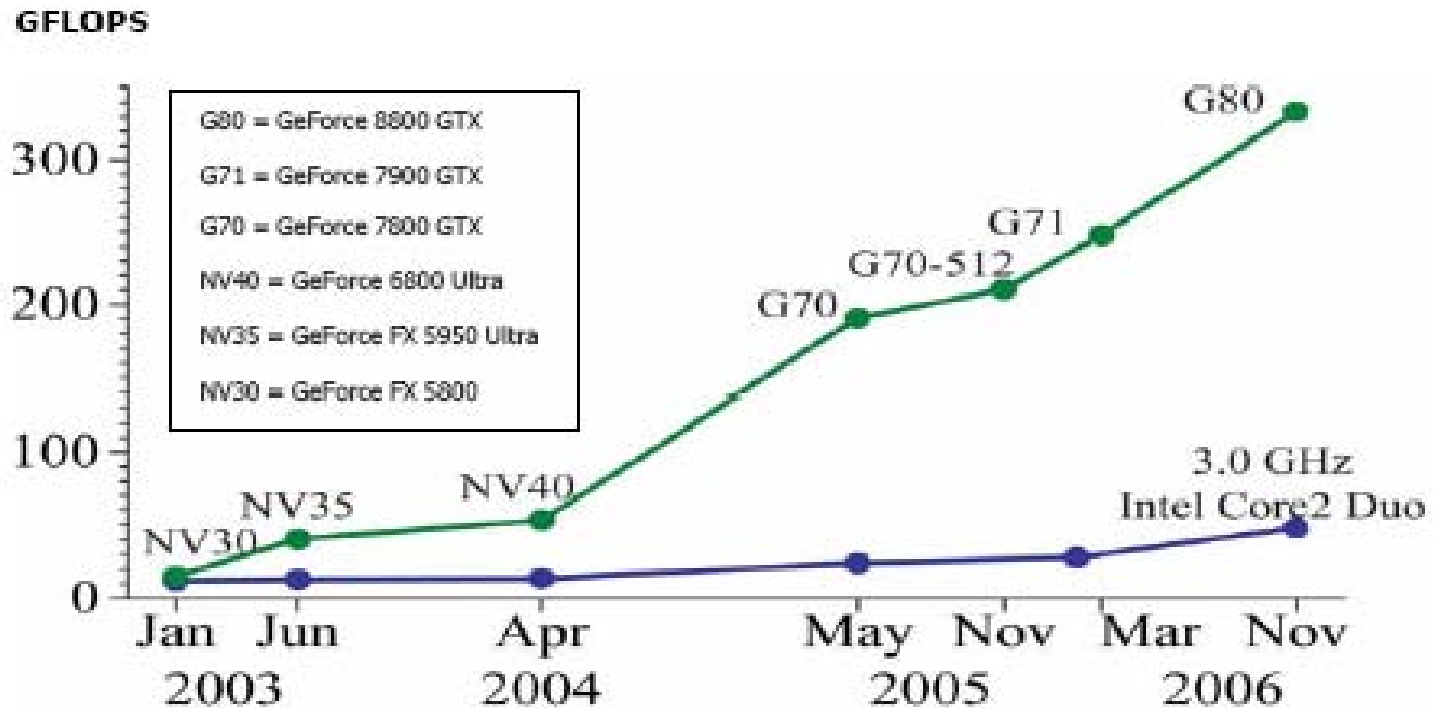


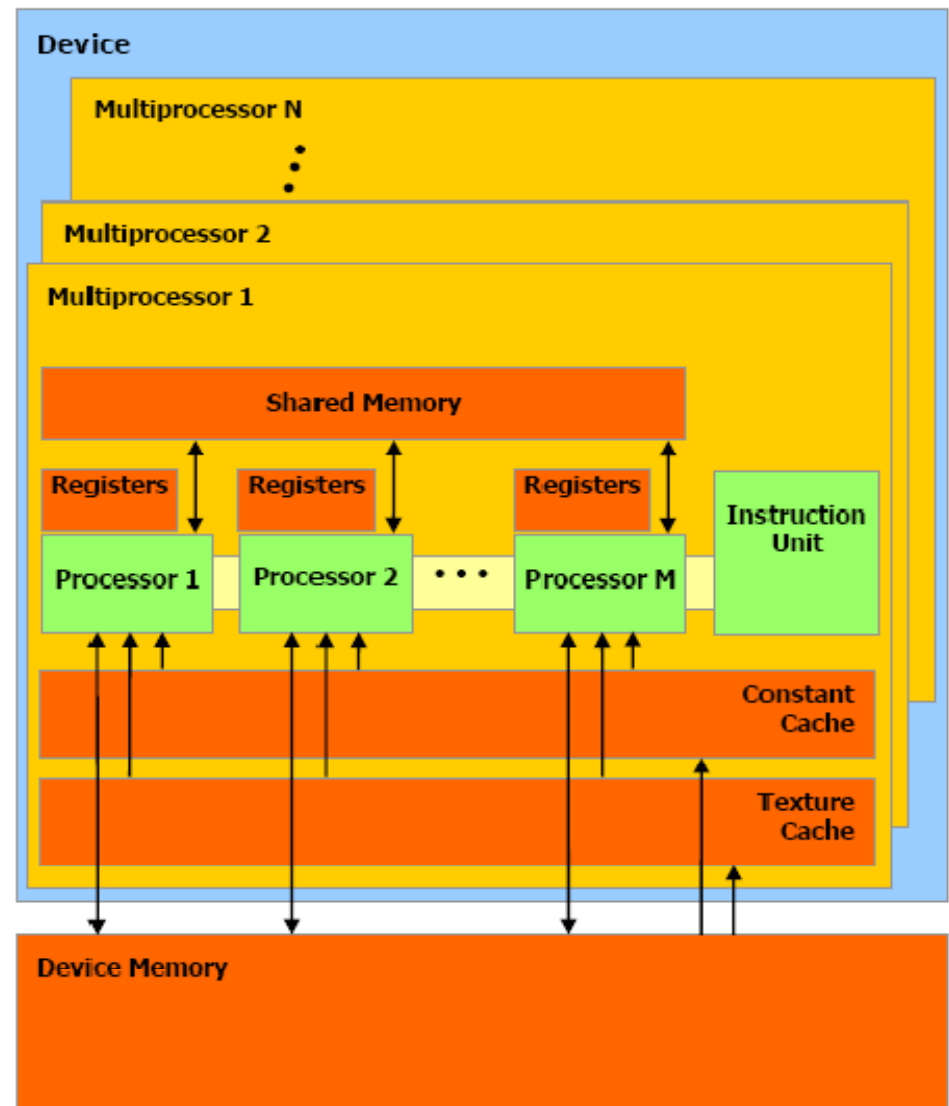
Figure 1-1. Floating-Point Operations per Second for the CPU and GPU

Multiple SIMD cores

Multithreaded
O(1000) per GPU

Banked shared memory
16 Kbytes C1060
48 Kbytes C2050

Simple thread model
Only sync at host



A set of SIMD multiprocessors with on-chip shared memory.

Figure 3-1. Hardware Model

Courtesy NVIDIA

Fortran vs CUDA

```
do j = jl, jr
  do i = jr + 1, ld
    x = 0.0
    do k = jl, j - 1
      x = x + s(i, k) * s(k, j)
    end do
    s(i, j) = s(i, j) - x
  end do
end do
```

```
ip=0;
for (j = jl; j <= jr; j++) {
  if(ltid <= (j-1)-jl){
    gpulskj(ip+ltid) = s[IDX(jl+ltid,j)];
  }
  ip = ip + (j - 1) - jl + 1;
}

__syncthreads();

for (i = jr + 1 + tid; i <= ld;
     i += GPUL_THREAD_COUNT) {
  for (j = jl; j <= jr; j++) {
    gpuls(j-jl,ltid) = s[IDX(i,j)];
  }
  ip=0;
  for (j = jl; j <= jr; j++) {
    x = 0.0f;
    for (k = jl; k <= (j-1); k++) {
      x = x + gpuls(k-jl,ltid) * gpulskj(ip);
      ip = ip + 1;
    }
    gpuls(j-jl,ltid) -= x;
  }
  for (j = jl; j <= jr; j++) {
    s[IDX(i,j)] = gpuls(j-jl,ltid);
  }
}
```


Assemble frontal matrix on host CPU

Initialize by sending panel of assembled frontal matrix

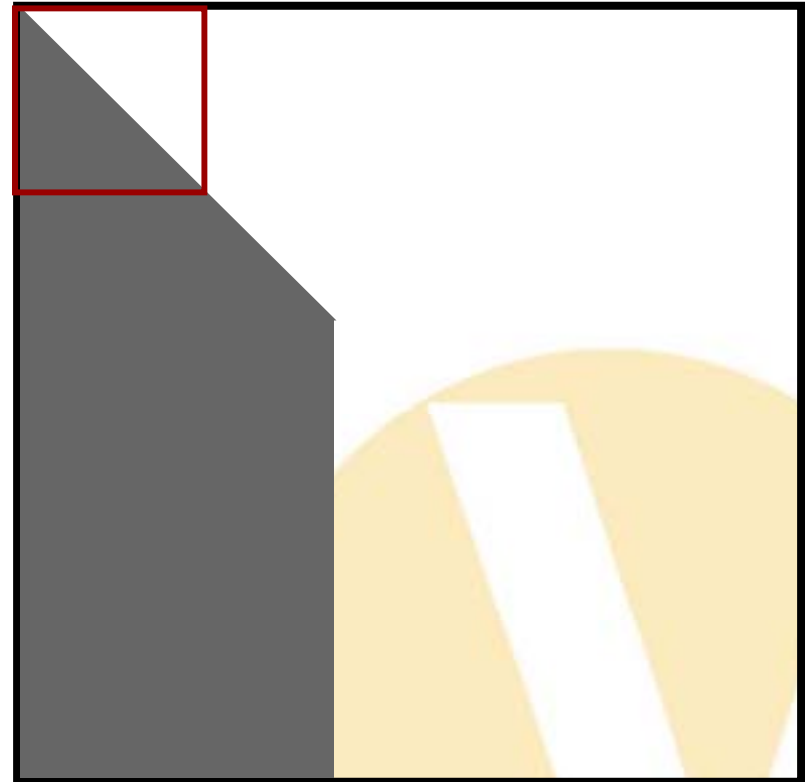
Only large frontal matrices due to high cost of sending data to and from GPU



Eliminate panels

Factor diagonal block

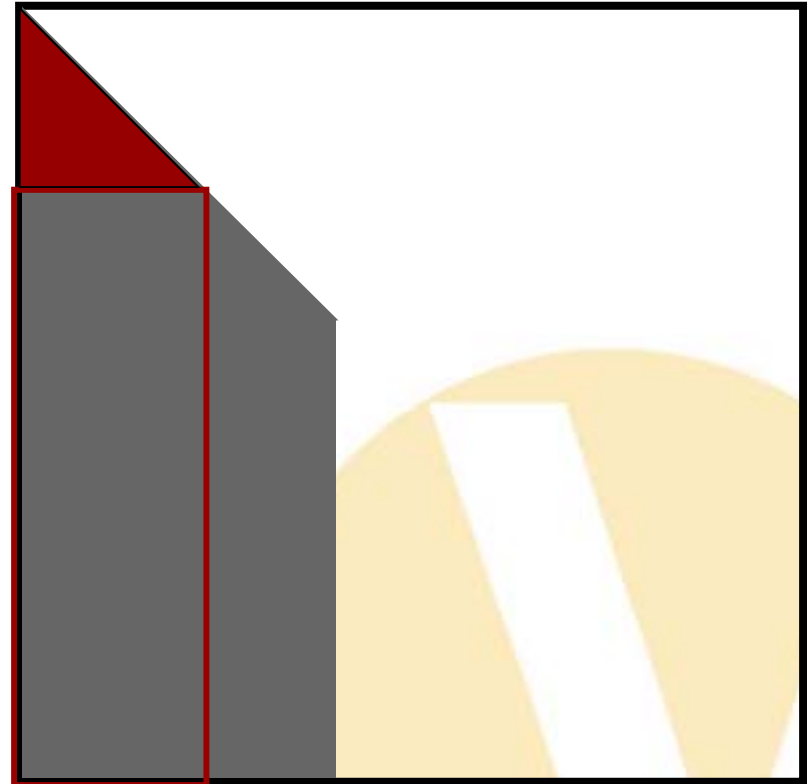
Note: host is faster, but its better to avoid data transfer



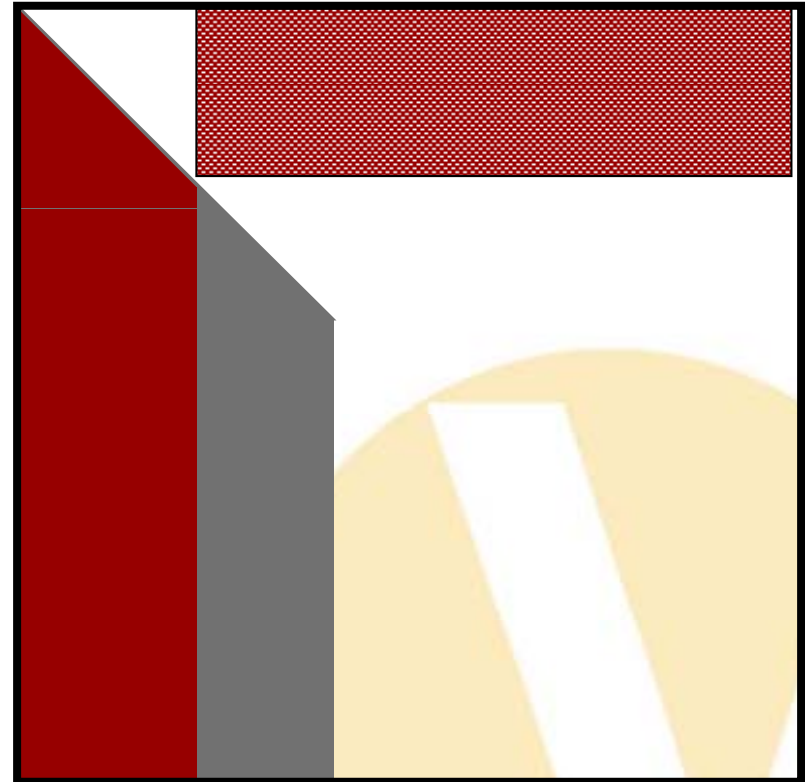
Eliminate panels

Eliminate off-diagonal panel

Earlier CUDA code



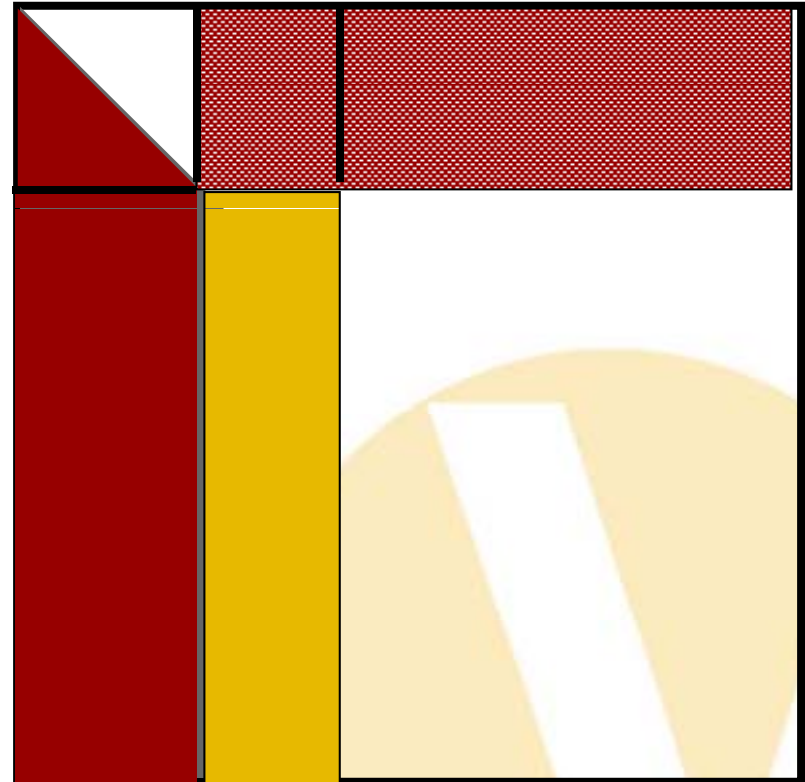
Fill Upper Triangle



Update panels with DGEMM

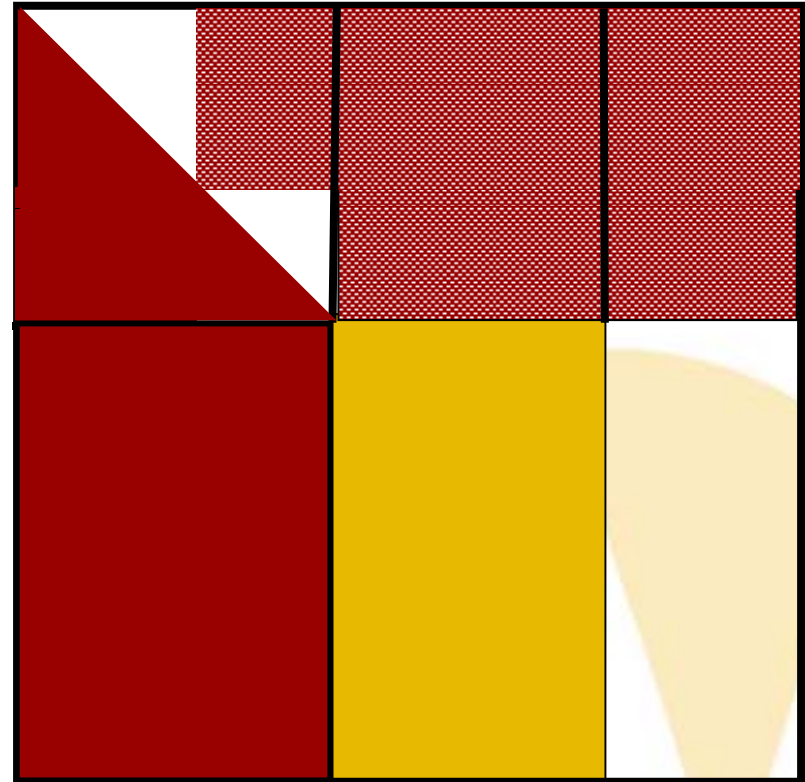
DGEMM is extremely fast!

**We've observed >100 GFlop/s
Tesla C2050 (i4r8)**



**Wider panels in Schur
complement**

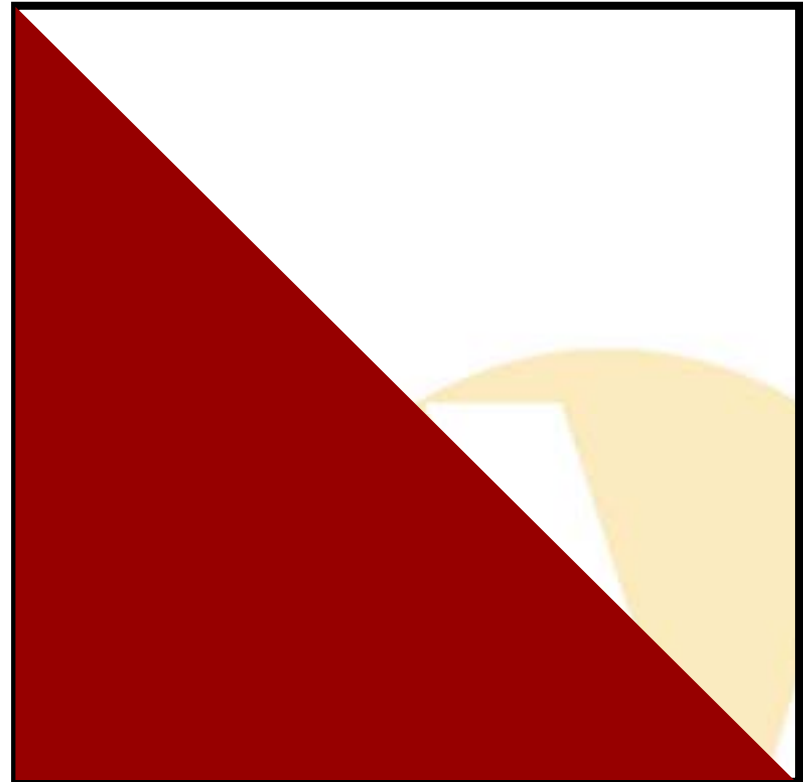
DGEMM is even faster



**Return error if diagonal of
0.0 encountered or pivot
threshold exceeded**

**Otherwise complete frontal
matrix is returned**

**Schur complement added to
initial values on host CPU**



Factoring a Frontal Matrix Timing on C1060 (i4r4)

Method Name	GPU msec	%GPU time
Copy data to and from GPU	201.0	32.9%
Factor 32x32 diagonal blocks	42.6	7.0%
Eliminate off diagonal panels	37.0	6.1%
Update with SGEMM	330.6	54.1%
Total time	611.4	100.0%

Calibrating Expectations Dense Kernel Performance

Intel Nehalem Host

$2 \text{ sockets} * 4 \text{ cores} * \{4,2\} \text{ ALUs} * 2.6 \text{ GHz}$
We get ~80 GFlop/s (r4) and 53 GFlop/s (r8)

NVIDIA Tesla C1060

$30 \text{ processors} * \{8,1\} \text{ ALUs} * 1.3 \text{ GHz}$
We get 170 GFlop/s (r4)

NVIDIA Tesla C2050 (aka, Fermi)

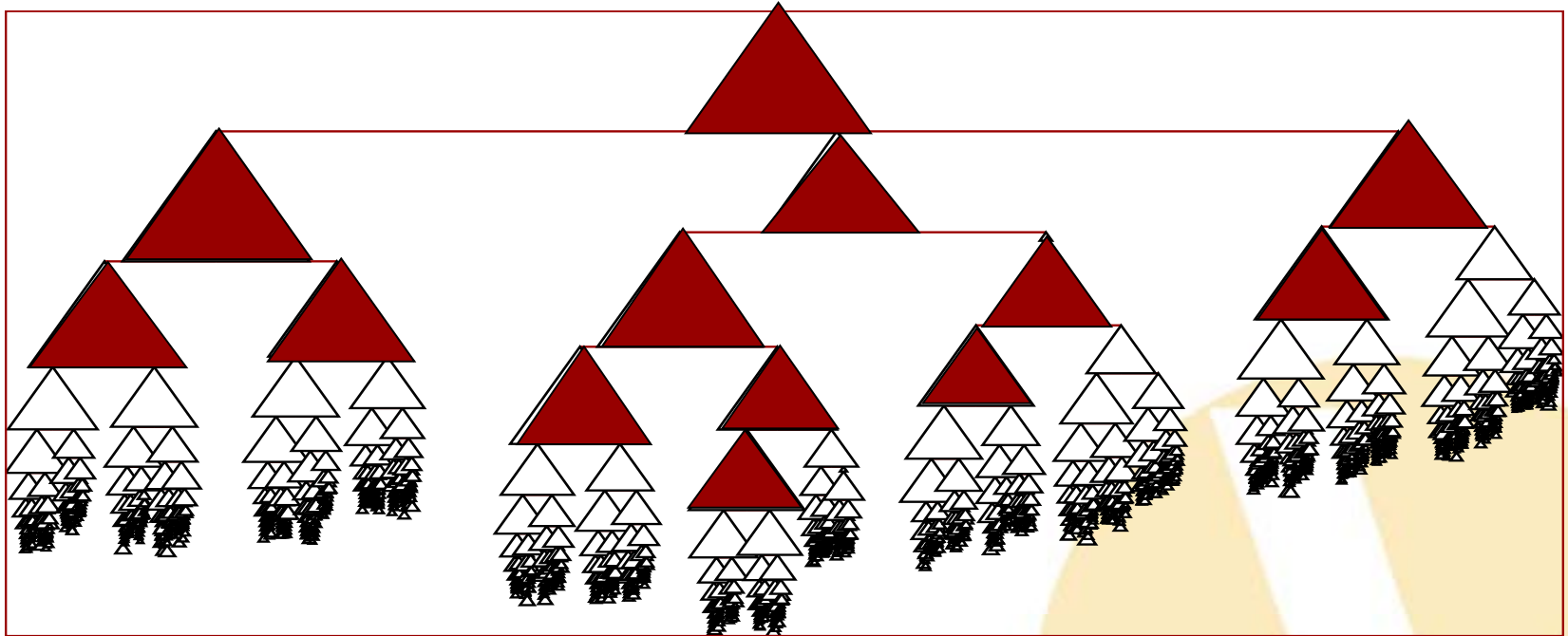
$28 \text{ processors} * \{16,8\} \text{ ALUs} * 1.15 \text{ GHz}$
We get 97 GFlop/s (r8)

Kernel Performance (i4r8) C2050 vs 8 Nehalem Cores

Upper GPU, lower CPU - red means GPU is faster

		Update	Order	
Degree	1024	2048	3072	4096
512	N/A 22.8	23.5 47.0	32.3 49.9	42.0 51.5
1024	22.3 43.2	42.5 48.1	57.0 50.5	66.7 51.8
1536	36.2 42.2	55.5 49.0	68.8 49.9	77.3 52.0
2048	47.9 46.8	66.6 49.8	78.2 51.2	86.1 52.2
2560	57.0 48.0	73.9 50.3	83.6 51.5	91.5 52.0
3072	65.6 49.0	80.1 50.8	89.0 51.4	97.4 52.6

What goes on GPU?



Handful of large supernodes near the root of the tree

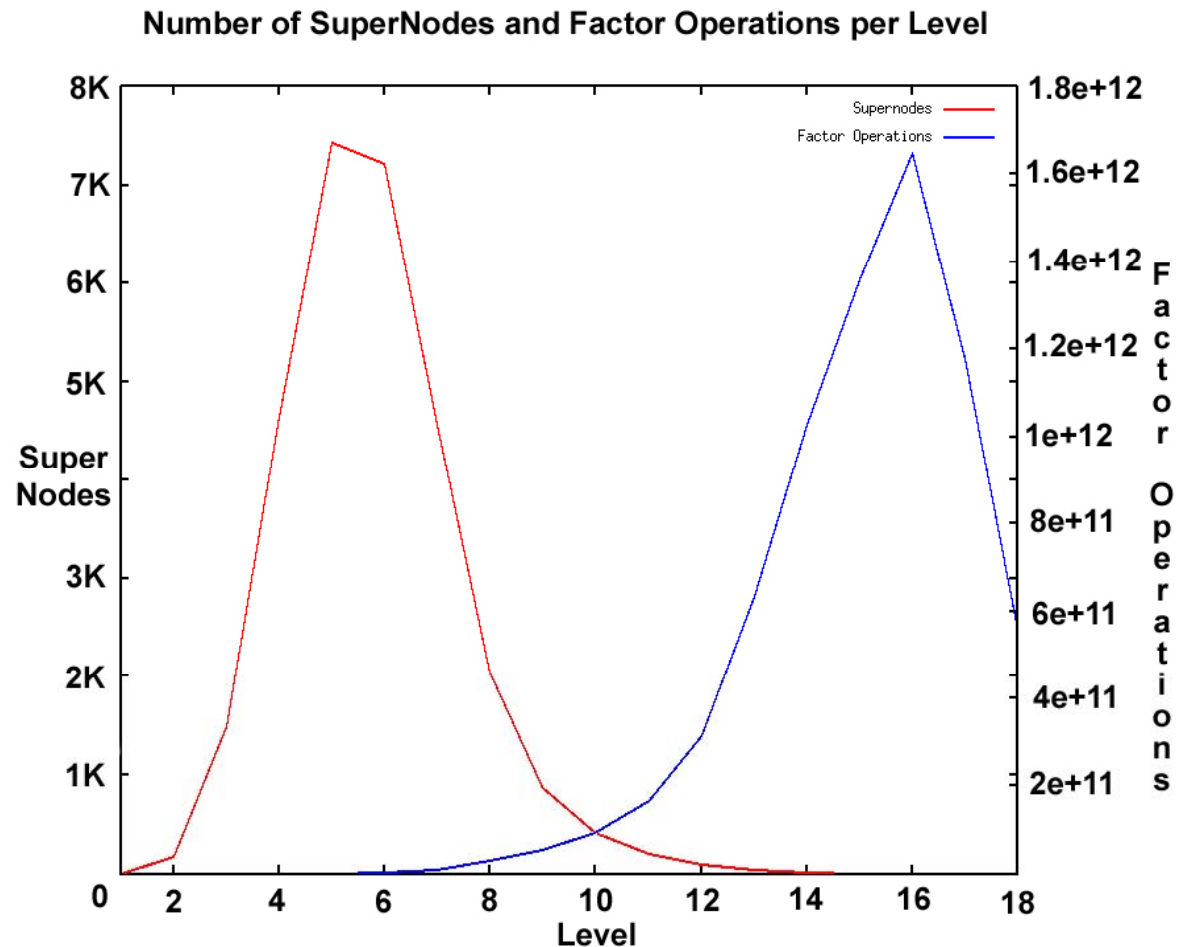
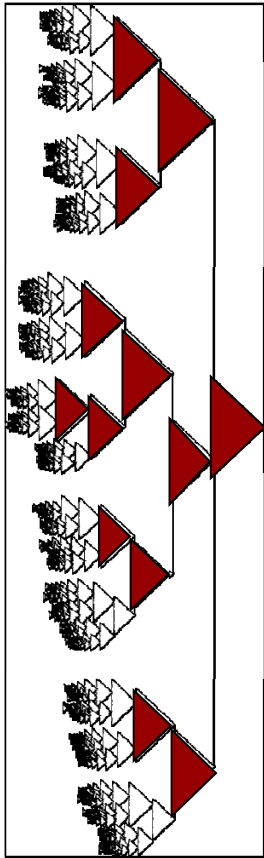
Total time	2057 sec.	
Linear solver	1995 sec.	97%
Factorization	1981 sec.	96%
Suitable for GPU?		88%

Test Problem: cylinders cyl1e6

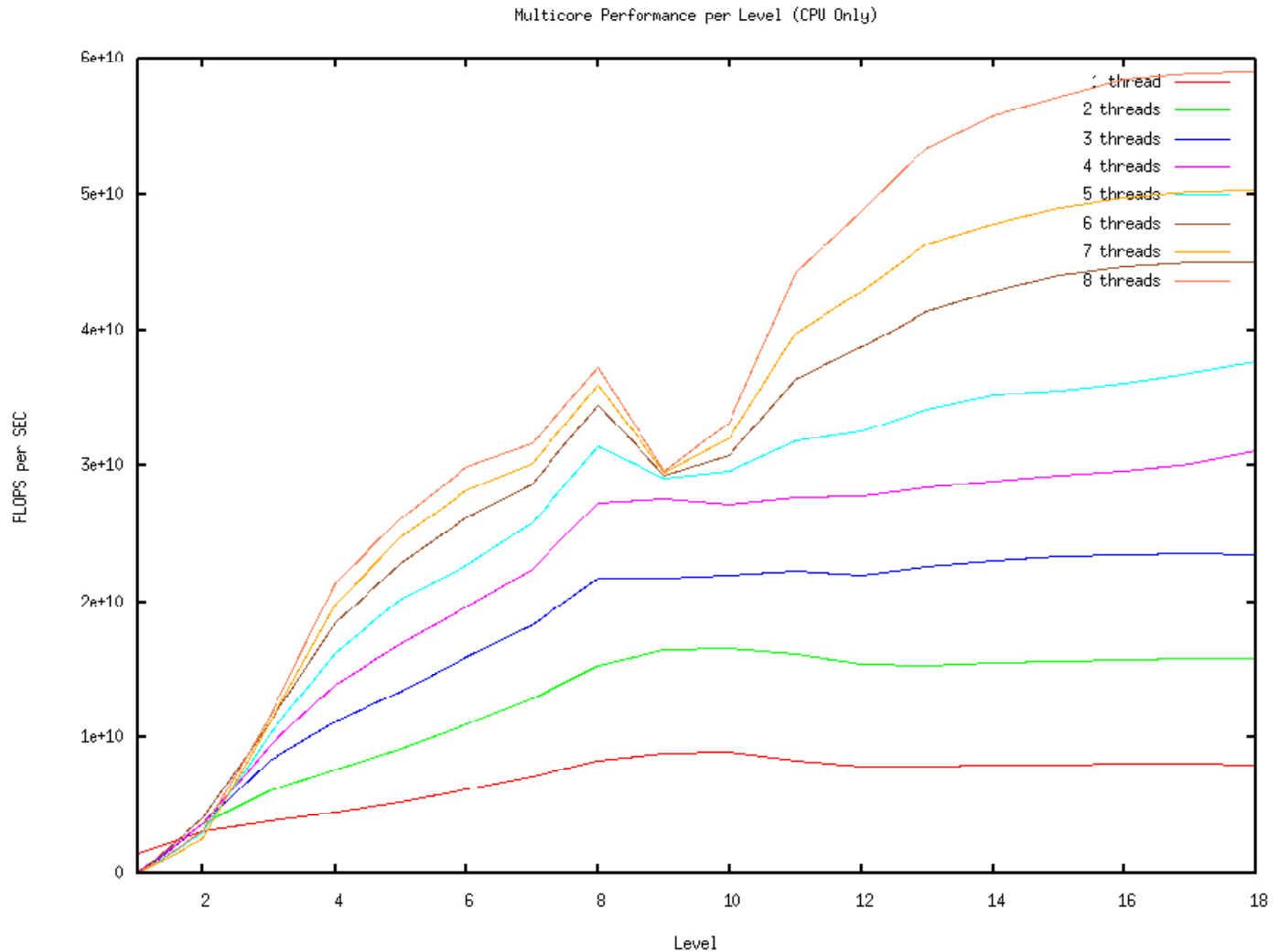
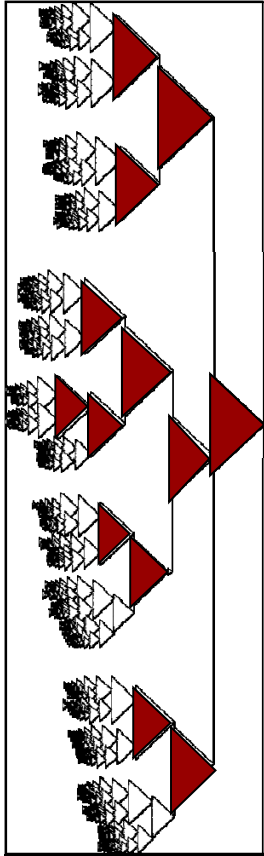
AWE benchmark
230K 3D Finite Elements
Courtesy LSTC



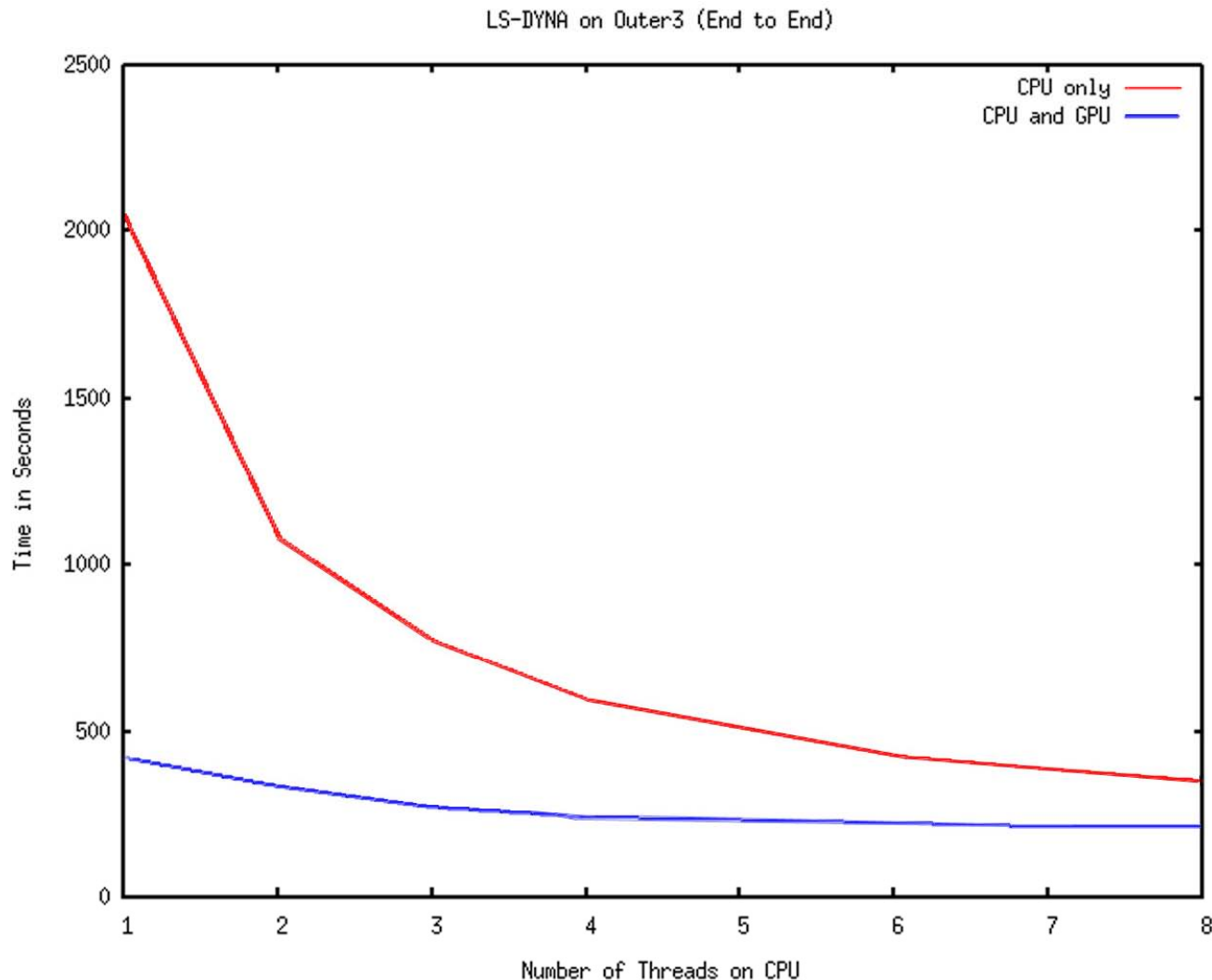
Number of Supernodes & Factor Operations in Tree



Multicore Performance (i4r4) vs. the Elimination Tree



LS-DYNA Implicit CPU vs. CPU & GPU (i8r8)



Near-term Future Bigger Problems

- Problems that don't fit in GPU memory
 - Out-of-core to host memory?
- Performance Optimization
 - Better NVIDIA libraries
 - Re-optimize our CUDA kernel
 - Overlap computation & communication
- Pivoting for numerical stability
- Distributed memory (e.g., MPI)
 - One GPU per Supernode
 - Kernel with MPI and GPUs

CUBLAS 3.2 based on UTK's MAGMA

We've seen:

SGEMM 398 Gflop/s

DGEMM 231 Gflop/s



Longer-term Future Smaller Problems

- **Factor smaller frontal matrices on GPU**
 - **Maintain real stack on GPU**
 - **Assemble initial values on GPU**
- **If the entire matrix fits on the GPU**
 - **Forward and back solves**
 - **Exploit GDRAM memory B/W**

Factoring large frontal matrices on Nvidia C2050

Sped up LS-DYNA implicit

Another factor of 2X likely

Explicit will be much harder

Similar results for other implicit MCAE codes

BCSLIB-GPU too

ISVs slowly to come to market

Modest speedup

Support and pricing issues

Research Partially Funded by JFCOM and AFRL

This material is based on research sponsored by the U.S. Joint Forces Command via a contract with the Lockheed Martin Corporation and SimIS, Inc., and on research sponsored by the Air Force Research Laboratory under agreement numbers F30602-02-C-0213 and FA8750-05-2-0204. The U.S. Government is authorized to reproduce and distribute reprints for Governmental purposes notwithstanding any copyright notation thereon. The views and conclusions contained herein are those of the authors and should not be interpreted as necessarily representing the official policies or endorsements, either expressed or implied, of the U.S. Government. Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.